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Revenue DEPARTMENT.

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# Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

## G.O. No. 1151, 31st July 1923

Floods (South Kanara)—Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapoor and Uppinangadi taluks—Collector's report

# Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

## G.O. No. 1151, 31st July 1923

Floods (South Kanara)—Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapoor and Uppinangadi taluks—Collector's report.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from G. W. WELLS, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to the Board, Land Revenue and Settlement, dated Mangalore, the 23rd July 1923, No. R.O.C. 4295-23-V-7.

[Floods—South Kanara district—Damage caused—Report submitted.
Board's Reference No. H. 1721/23-1, dated 18th July 1923.]

On the 8th and 9th instant there were incessant and heavy rains in this district. Consequently there were unusual floods in the rivers, especially in the big rivers of (1) Netravati and Phulguni (Gurpur) in the Mangalore taluk, (2) Udyawar, Suvarnanadi and Sitanadi in the Udipi taluk, (3) the Haladi river, Chakranadi and Kollur river in the Coondapoor taluk, and (4) the Kumardhari and Netravati rivers in the Uppinangadi taluk. The floods began to rise on the morning of the 9th and reached more than the usual flood level on the evening of the 10th instant, began to subside on the morning of the 11th and completely subsided by the evening of the 12th. The areas affected by the floods, therefore, are those which lie in the vicinity of the above rivers, the worst affected being those at the confluence of these rivers with other minor rivers. There has been no loss of human life, although the floods were unprecedented in the annals of this district during the last fifty years.

2. The Tahsildar of Udipi having reported in his report, dated the 10th instant, received by me on the 11th, that the floods in his taluk had caused destruction of about a thousand houses and huts and loss of property, the total loss being estimated at half a lakh of rupees, a telegram was sent by me on the 11th to the Government and the Board of Revenue as required by paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 94, Public, dated 30th January 1917.

3. The affected parts in the three coast taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore are reported to be the following :—

(1) *Coondapoor taluk.*—(*a*) Balkur and Japti villages at the confluence of the Haladi and Kurianadi rivers.

(*b*) Anagalli and Coondapoor at the confluence of Chakranadi and Haladi rivers.

(*c*) Shankranarayana below the junction of the Haladi and Gurget rivers.

(2) *Udipi taluk.*—(*a*) Tonse East, Tonse West, Baikadi and Uppur villages, which lie at the confluence of the Suvarnanadi and Madisal Hole.

(*b*) Udyawar, Yenugudde, Mudabettu, Kote, Manipur and Kurkal villages lying between the Udyawar and Hirebettu rivers.

(*c*) Kachur and adjoining villages at the confluence of the Sitanadi and Sankadi rivers.

(3) *Mangalore taluk.*—(*a*) Padukodi, Bangrakulur, Tannirbhavi and Panambur villages lying at the mouth of the Phulguni or Gurpur river.

(*b*) Bantwal, Muda and Amtadi villages, 10 or 12 miles below the junction of the Netravati and Kumardhari rivers at Uppinangadi.

4. *Coondapoor taluk.*—The Tahsildar reports that about 1,078 houses including huts and sheds were completely destroyed and 250 houses were partially damaged by the floods in his taluk resulting in a total loss of about Rs. 1,08,000. With the aid of the motor boat placed at his disposal by the ferry contractor of Gangolly, the

Tahsildar was able to save life and property to a large extent in Anagalli village including a small island in it known as Hirikudru, and the Kodi portion of the Coondapoor village. Copies of his reports, dated 10th and 15th instant, are enclosed*. In consequence of these floods, the Gangolly bar has widened, eroding a small portion of patta land in Kodi. There has been also a land slide on the road leading from Kollur to Nagodi and the iron bridge over the Dalihole river has given way; a temporary bridge has now been put up by the Local Fund Engineering Department.

*Udipi taluk.*—In the (*a*) group of villages mentioned in paragraph 3 under this taluk, the total number of houses that collapsed is reported to be about 1,000 consisting mostly of huts, the loss being estimated at half a lakh of rupees—please see the Udipi Tahsildar's report, dated 10th July 1923, copy enclosed*. In the (*b*) group about 300 houses consisting mostly of small thatched structures have collapsed —vide the enclosed copy * of the Udipi Stationary Deputy Tahsildar's report, dated 11th July 1923, in which the extent of loss however is not specified. The Tahsildar's report on (*c*) group has not been received.

*Mangalore taluk.*—In the (*a*) group, 37 houses, 2 shops and 3 cow-pens have collapsed, the total loss being estimated at Rs. 5,350—vide enclosed copy * of the Mangalore Tahsildar's report, dated 12th July 1923. In the (*b*) group about 150 buildings have fallen and the loss is estimated at Rs. 25,000—vide enclosed * copy of the Bantwal Deputy Tahsildar's report dated the 13th instant.

5. Two Relief Committees have been started in Udipi on non-official initiative. As none was started at Coondapoor, I started one with two non-officials as office-bearers and an official as treasurer when I visited Coondapoor taluk on the 18th and 19th instant. These committees are taking steps to relieve the distress among the destitute.

6. With a view to have an idea of the extent of damage caused by the floods and of the general situation among the sufferers, Mr. Green, the Sub-Collector of Coondapoor, who was camping at the time in Mangalore, and myself left Mangalore for the affected areas in Udipi taluk on the 13th instant via Karkal. Both of us visited the village of Udyawar on the 13th and 14th. Mr. Green held a detailed investigation in Uppur village on the 14th, a copy of his notes of inspection is enclosed*. I also inspected between the 13th and the 16th the villages of Tonse East, Tonse West, Kachur and the island Bennekudru in Udipi taluk. Between the 17th and 20th I inspected Anagalli village including the islands of Bavakudru and Hirikudru, Souda including part of Shankranarayana, Gangolly and Kodi in Coondapoor taluk. From Shankanarayana I walked over to Haladi of Udipi taluk and saw a number of affected houses there. A transcript of my notes is enclosed*. The damage was found by me to be serious in Tonse East and West, Uppur and Kachur villages of Udipi taluk and Anagalli and Souda villages of Coondapoor taluk. Japti where it is also reported to be serious I did not visit, but I do not doubt the correctness of the report. I am taking steps with the assistance of the labour staff just placed at my disposal by the Labour Commissioner as per my request, dated 16th July 1923 (a copy of which is enclosed *), to have a house to house inspection in the affected areas in the three coast taluks mentioned above to ascertain what relief in the way of grant of bamboos and timber is necessary, the criterion for grant of such relief being that persons who have no landlords ordinarily responsible for their housing or no relatives able and willing to help them should be relieved by free grants of timber and bamboos for reconstructing or repairing their houses. As regards the losses of grain kept for household use and household effects, they no doubt appear to be widespread in the affected areas of the Udipi and Coondapoor taluks, but the Government cannot, I think, undertake to compensate for such losses and has no responsibility to do so. This seems to me a matter to be dealt with by private philanthropic individuals and charitable institutions on their own initiative and such individuals and institutions are to be found in this district. The relief of the destitute, by which expression I mean those who are unable to clothe and feed themselves for a period of time which may vary in individual cases may, I consider, be left to non-official initiative. There are not on the surface many such cases. Except in the affected villages of Udipi taluk, I found people generally at work in the areas visited by me and was not

* Not printed.

approached by any people expressing that they were in a destitute condition. At Tonse I saw a considerable number of people collected together for receiving relief from the Udipi Relief Committee and also a few families at Udyawar. Generally speaking, as the labouring classes can find work at present till the cultivation season is over and the Udipi Relief Committees have taken prompt action, I have no reason to believe that any one is starving. On my way back on the 20th, I saw the Tahsildar of Udipi who told me that approximately 400 persons are being fed in Mudu Tonse and 300 in Padu Tonse by the local Relief Committee at a cost of Rs. 45—50 a day, but he was not certain as to these figures. Probably there will be scope for the Relief Committees to do useful work when the cultivation season is over. I have had an offer of help from the District Board President, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao of Mangalore, by way of convening a public meeting to invite subscriptions, but I am deferring acceptance of his offer at present till I am in possession of statistics of destitution, which will be collected in connexion with the house to house inspection already commenced in Udipi taluk under my instructions. Instructions have also been issued to the Tahsildar of Coondapoor and the Divisional Officer of Mangalore to collect such statistics by a house to house inquiry in the affected areas.

7. When the reports of investigation by a house to house inquiry in the affected areas of the three taluks mentioned above are received, a supplemental report will be submitted. It is reported both by the Tahsildar of Kasaragod and the Deputy Tahsildar of Hosdrug that there were no floods in the Kasaragod taluk. No report of any floods in Karkal or Uppinangady taluks has yet been received, but the Tahsildar of Karkal, whom I met on my return journey on the 20th, informed me that the damage in his taluk is not great. I have, however, issued a circular to the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to submit reports after careful investigation on the extent of damage caused to people by the recent floods. It is likely that the reported figures of houses affected will be found to be a little misleading in so far as they probably include cattle sheds and outhouses as well as dwelling houses.

## II

Telegram from the Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Mangalore, the 30th July 1923.

Your communication regarding floods 27th. Detailed report despatched 26th. Should reach Government 28th. No loss of life. Idea affected area, houses and property lost given in above report. Relief Committees work, Coondapoor, Udipi, Mangalore. Rice, cloth distributed to poor at Udipi, Buntwal. Statistics destitution being gathered. Staff now available sufficient.

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**Order—No. 1151, Revenue, dated 31st July 1923.**

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Collector's further report is awaited.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. Legh,
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

'd of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
'c Works Department (Irrigation).
'e Department.

Collector of South Kanara.

7

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Unusual floods - heavy damages - houses and moveables - help rendered for relief.

*****

In continuation of my to-day's telegram, I beg to report that in consequence of heavy rains, the rivers were in high -- floods yesterday. The water in the rivers began to rise in - the morning. Many of the houses and outhouses situated along the banks of the river were partly under water, and began to - fall down. On receipt of information that the whole of ----- Hirikudru (a small islet or kudru forming portion of Anagalli village) had submerged under water, I immediately proceeded to Hirikudru to render necessary help to the persons living there and deputed the Revenue Inspector, Coondapoor to go to Kodi of Coondapoor Casba to render necessary assistance to those who - were standing in need of help. By the time I reached ------- Hirikudru the walls of about 30 to 40 houses had fallen down. Some pariahs who were quite helpless and whose huts had ------ collapsed were at once taken to Coondapoor in one of the boats taken with me. In one house where there were about 12 children, 3 females and one male did not know what to do. They had no boat with them; nor had they any influence to get a boat from others. One of the walls of the house gave way, when the --- children began to cry aloud. Their cry attracted my attention and I sent all the children and other inmates of the house to Sabladi. One of them was a woman in confinement. A boat -- was also provided for that woman. No sooner was the house -- vacated than the other walls thereof also gave way. Had it - not been for my timely arrival and prompt rescue of the inmates of the house, all the souls would have been lost.

In my return from Hirikudru to Coondapoor, I landed at Arvikeri where I observed about 10 or 12 houses which --- partly under water. One of these was a newly built tiled

and the other buildings were thatched ones. In a few urs the mud walls of the new house gave way one after ----- another. The roofs alone of the thatched houses were visible over the water surface.

3. At Kodi of Coondapoor Casba about 30 houses have -- fallen down and the bar has become widened in consequence of a portion of Kodi having been washed away.

4. At Anagalli about 100 houses have collapsed till this evening. The women and children of those houses were removed to Coondapoor last evening on Chikkensal ferry boats with the help of the owners thereof. I learnt this morning that there were still more persons remained at Anagalli for watching --- their property and that they were reluctant to part with it, at the cost of their own lives. As the current in the river was so strong that ordinary boats could not be taken to ----- Anagalli against the current, I requested the contractor of Gangolli ferry to spare his motor boat and two ordinary boats for being taken to Anagalli for bringing the above said persons and their moveables to Coondapoor. The contractor readily - complied with my request and took two big ordinary boats with his motor boat by towing promptly. The Revenue Inspector, - Coondapoor, my duffadar and some peons were also sent to ---- Anagalli. With their help the contractor removed the people and their moveables to Coondapoor in about 3 hours. Had it not been for the motor boat, the people and the property ---- could not have been so promptly taken to Coondapoor, as the - ordinary boats could not be plied against the strong current.

5. A further detailed report will be submitted in a -- day or two about the damages occurred in other villages of -- the Taluk.

Copy of report Ref. on C.No.977/Sub/23, dated 1
1923, from ".R.Ry. B. Krishnachari Avergal, Tahsildr

Coondapoor Taluk, to the Collector of South Kanara.

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Unusual floods - Coondapoor Taluk - loss sustained - report submitted.

9

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In my report of the 10th instant I reported about the - action of the floods in Anagalli and Coondapoor villages and - the steps taken by me on the 9th and 10th idem to rescue the people and property. On the morning of the 11th instant I -- again proceeded to Hirikudru and Anagalli with the motor boat and a few ordinary boats to see the state of affairs there. I observed that the cattle of some people which could not be --- removed for want of boats were standing in water. There were altogether 15 head of cattle which were, with the consent of - the owners, left with much difficulty on the other side of the river at Sabladi in Tallur village. The villages where the - loss is the heaviest are Anagalli, Balkur, Japti and --------- Shankranarayana. In other riverside villages the damage or -- loss sustained is not much. In Baindur and Wandse sides the damage is slight. On the whole in none of the villages of -- the Taluk human life has fallen a victim to the floods.

2. Extent of loss and damage. It would appear from -- enquiry so far made that about 1078 houses including huts and sheds collapsed and about 250 houses were damaged. The loss sustained on this account is roughly estimated at Rs.90,420. About 57 head of cattle and other moveables are reported to -- have been washed away resulting in a loss of about Rs.13,598. The total loss thus amounts to Rs.1,08,518 as detailed in the enclosed list. M.R.Ry. H. Madappaya, President, Taluk Board, Coondapoor estimates his share of the loss at Rs.15,000.

Effect of floods on the Gangolli bar. In consequence large volume of water rushing into the sea with strong y current the bar has been widened corroding a small - occupied land in Kodi. This has saved not only the of Kodi but also a portion of Coondapoor town lying

river side.

4. Condition of people whose houses have collapsed or are been damaged. Most of these people are chalgeni tenants. They have taken shelter under their landlords. The working classes including pariahs are living by cooly work and by --- begging. The middle classes have gone to their relatives. I propose to start a relief committee with the co-operation of the leading landholders and other gentlemen of the taluk for extending help to poor persons who have suffered loss.

5. The floods began to subside on the afternoon of the 11th instant and it had completely subsided by the evening of 12th idem. The resident pattadars and the cultivating ----- tenants are slowly repairing to their old places.

6. Owing to a mountain slip by the side of the road -- leading from Kollur to Nagodi only a footpath out of the road remains and the people have to wade through with caution. The iron bridge over the Dalihole river having given way, the --- Local Fund Overseer has already put up a temporary bridge for people to pass.

Note the fourth

Copy of report No.A, dated 10th July 1923, from ------ M.R.Ry. R. Shiva Rao Avergal, Tahsildar of Udipi Taluk, to the Collector of South Kanara through the Revenue Divisional ---- Officer, Coondapoor.

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Floods - Destruction of houses and property - Report submitted.

*********

On account of the incessant and heavy rains for the -- last two days there have been unprecedented floods in the --- rivers of this taluk resulting in the destruction of a number of houses and loss of property in the several v' of the taluk along the side of the rivers. I visit

c, Bailidi an ...es to-day and --
that a very large number of h... collapsed and -----
veable property including cattle lost and the houseless poor -
have sought shelter in buildings higher up, such as school houses,
churches, etc. Some philanthropic gentlemen in Kallianpur have
accommodated a pretty large number in their houses. The Taluk
Board President and the District Munsif were with me and we have
arranged with the Local Fund School authorities to close the ---
schools at Kallianpur for a week, so as to accommodate the house-
less poor. The Manager of the Dhuru Factory at Kallianpur has
also agreed to allow the use of the factory building for the ---
houseless poor. It is said that the number of houses (mostly
huts) collapsed in the villages visited by me is about 1000, the
total value of the property lost being 50,000 Rs.

2. Similar losses are said to have occurred in many other villages also, but so far no definite information has been ----- received. As I hear that on Barkur side, there has been serious loss, I am proceeding to the locality tomorrow and shall submit details later on. I have requested the Stationary Deputy ----- Tahsildar to visit the villages along the side of the Udiavar -- river, where also similar losses seem to have occurred.

3. It appears that waters began to rise high in the river at midday yesterday and continued rising till about 5 P.M. during which period the houses collapsed. In the villages visited by me, it does not appear there has been any loss of life due to -- floods; nor has any information been received as to whether --- there have been cases of loss of life in other villages. I --- shall submit detailed report on receipt of information called - for in the matter. The floods are now subsiding.

4. On my return from Kallianpur this evening, a meeting was convened in the Union Club and a Committee formed for pub... subscriptions for the relief of the distressed. We have b... ble to secure already about 150 muras of rice and Rs.

Copy of a [illegible]h July [illegible] -

G. Dattatriya Rao, Deputy Tahsildar of [illegible]pi, to -

the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor.

---

I beg to report about a flood , attended with heavy -- loss of property, which has affected all the river side ----- villages of this Taluk. They say that it was higher by 3 or 4 feet than any flood of recent years and that there was not such a flood during the last 50 years. The water began to - rise on the morning of 9.7.1923 on account of the heavy rain (10 inches) during the previous 24 hours and which continued on 9.7.1923 and the flood continued on 10.7.1923 also, when - it showed signs of abatement. On 10.7.1923, the Tahsildar of this Taluk visited Kullianpur, which is the centre of one of the affected areas and that evening at a public meeting held in the Victoria Jubilee Union Club, Udipi, a committee of 20, consisting of Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji Kassim and ---- others, representative of vakils, landlords and merchants and including the Tahsildar and myself, was appointed for the --- purpose of collecting subscriptions and beginning relief work immediately in all the affected areas of the Taluk. About - 200 muras of rice and Rs.150 in cash were subscribed at once. Messrs. K. Vittal Kamath and P. Gopal Nayak are the Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the committee. The extent of the damage had to be ascertained and so the Tahsildar with -- some members of the committee started to-day for Brahmavar and I went with Mr. P. Gopal Nayak southwards. At the Udiavar - church the parish priest told us that of about 300 houses of his parish only 11 were standing and the rest had fallen on - account of the flood. From morning till evening we visited Udiavar, Yenugudde, Mudabettu, Kote, Manipur and Kurkal ----- ges and we also got information about the other adjoining

We saw many houses - not less than 300 - collapsed

[illegible] mostly small thatch

stronger and bigger houses also have fallen. No lives have been lost. It was fortunate that the flood was during day -- We found that in most cases cattle, rice and other --- ...les have been saved. The refugees had sought shelter with friends and relations whose houses had not been washed - and their landlords had been very kind to them. We found about 50 families huddled together in the Sode Mutt at Udiavar and about 30 families in the Aamar Mutt at Manipur. All their belongings saved were with them. Most of the houses that have collapsed were on cadjan buildings and the onlee party to --- suffer are the landlords who have to rebuild them. The ----- cultivating tenants have mostly saved their stock of rice. Some cooly tenants without cultivation who have lost their houses - and who have nothing to fall back upon are the worst sufferers and relief may to be given to them to keep them from starvation. We were told that there might be about 300 souls that thus --- required relief at Udiavar. To-day Mr. P. Pandurang Nayak, Vakil, distributed 4 muras of rice as charity among them and Messrs. K.J. Bolial and M. Ramakrishna Rao also distributed rice. This evening we convened a meeting at Udiavar, where relief committee was appointed and they have subscribed and arranged for doles of rice to the sufferers for some days.

This night at about 9 P.M. I met Mr. A. Laxminarayana Rao, Vice-President, Taluk Board. He was one of the party -- that went to Kalliampur. He told me that in Tonse East, Tonse West, Uppur, Kapu and other villages, the moveables of the sufferers had not been saved, but were mostly under the collapsed houses and now that the flood was going down, some - petty thefts of such things were going on. He represented that if I and a party of policemen patrolled in it might create an impression and thefts might - am therefore leaving for these villages early and some policemen also will be with me.

Copy of report Ref.C.No.2086/Sup.23. dated 12th July - 1923, from M.R.Ry. T.B. Shankar Rao Avergal, Tahsildar of Mangalore Taluk, to the Collector of South Kanara.

Subject:- Floods in Kulur river - Extent of damage

Your Ref.C.No.4295-23-V.7, dated 11.7.23. - Report submitted

I inspected the locality to-day. I understand that yesterdayowing to the floods the part of the country on either side of the Kulur ferry for a distance of a mile was all one expanse of water and there being about 4 feet or water even above the roads, wheeled traffic was impossible. Water has gone down considerably to-day and there is only about a feet of water above the road for a distance of a furlong at the 4th mile and for about 3 furlongs on the northern side of the ferry. Carts and jatkas are freely passing to-day.

2. People say that even the oldest among them had not witnessed such unusually heavy floods in the past. Water began to rise above the usual flood limit towards evening on the 10th instant and people began to vacate their houses immediately with as much property as they could remove and took shelter in the houses of friends and relations higher up. There was thus no loss of human life or cattle, but a number of houses in the flood area have completely collapsed, beside minor damages such as falling down of a wall, etc., to a number of other houses. So far as I have been able to make out a list thereof

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 houses, one cowpen and 1 shop have collapsed in Padukodi village - Estimated loss | Rs. 350. |
| ses, 2 cowpens and 1 shop in kulur - Estimated loss | Rs. 2300. |
| e and 1 cowpen in Derebail | Rs. 100. |
| es in Tannirbhavi | Rs. 1500. |
| ses in Panambur - | Rs. 11[illegible] |

ing of houses situated by the side of this
during floods is not an unusual occurrence, but the flo
time having exceeded its usual bounds, the houses that
len down are estimated to be at least five times the n
ber. I am enquiring if any families have been rendered
completely destitute by the destruction of houses and if such
exist I shall submit a separate report very soon. 15

. The ryots that assembled during my visit to the locality again and again pressed upon my attention the imperative need for opening a bar in front of the Sultan's Battery. They say that a bar had existed here till about 25 years ago and --- that it is only after it closed of itself they have been subject to the havoc of floods annually. The flood water is said to be retained by the cultivated fields on either side of the ---- river for a number of days and the crops are more or less completely damaged. They have greater fear on this score this -- year owing to the unusually heavy nature of the floods. A -- direct outlet by means of an artificial bar at the place above-mentioned will, they say, empty the flood water into the sea -- more rapidly and the recurring damage to their crops every year would be avoided. They merely ask for permission of Government to open the bar which, they say, they would themselves do ----- without putting Government to any additional expense. They are even prepared to compensate for the private rights, if any, that may have to be acquired at the place where the bar is to be --- opened. The prayer of the ryots which they urge with all ---- earnestness deserves a sympathetic consideration and I beg to recommend that the Port Officer and the officers of Public --- Works Department may be kindly consulted and such orders as -- may be deemed fit passed in thematter.

Copy of report L.Dis.C.No.439/Sup./23, dated 13th July

1923, from M.R.Ry. G. Madhava Prabhu
to the Collector of South Kanara the
Officer, Mangalore.

On the night of the 10th instant there were high
Bantwal town and its vicinity (Muda and Antadi village
on account of the heavy rainfall on the 9th and 10th instant
(5.70 inches on 9th and 6.35 inches on 10th). The floods --
subsided on the morning of 11th instant. About 150 buildings
consisting of about 100 houses of the poor, bath sheds and --
cow sheds have fallen away and the walls of some of the -----
substantial buildings also in the town have collapsed. The
loss in moveables and buildings may be estimated at about ---
Rs.25,000. Fortunately no lives were lost.

2. The report relating to the damages caused by the --
rainfall in other villages have not yet been received.

thatched house.

1. Ow[illegible] of restoration, Rs.1000,
[illegible]ver allowing [illegible] wood and bricks still remaining
said to be a poor man and deserving of help.

2. Cajetan Luis. Thatched, well built house. Damage restricted to breaches in the walls. Owner says it will -- cost Rs.200/- to restore cowshed destroyed. 17

3. Peter Custodia Luis. Tiled and well built house. Not much saved except a few tiles and some wood. Foundation damaged. Owner says it cost Rs.2000/- to build. Said to have borrowed money to build the house.

4. Bene Luis. Thatched house reputed to have cost Rs.400/- or Rs.500/-. Destroyed. All moveables said to have been lost. Owner not present at my inspection. Wood remaining.

5. Paul Clement Luis. House ready to fall. Owner claims that the house will cost Rs.200/- to repair. Says that he lost 5 or 6 muras of rice and cooking vessels. Wood remaining.

6. Mareel Banji, cooly. Hut reputed to cost Rs.50/- [illegible]oyed. Owner not present but was said to have lost -- [illegible]thing i.e., rice and copper vessels. Might deserve [illegible]mboo.

[illegible] Kala Pujari. House and cowshed destroyed. House [illegible]ave cost Rs.400/- to build. Wreckage not cleared [illegible]ount of wood which remains is not known. Says he [illegible]muras of rice.

8. Gadra Pujari. House will have to be rebuilt. [illegible]) have cost Rs.200/- to build. All materials present.

9. Beja Marakala. Pays Rs.10/- mulgeni rent. House [illegible]lt not irreparably. Said to have cost Rs.200/- or [illegible] build.

...s ne lo...

... maribala, wor...

...t his property beca...

...hers. He is said to pay ... rent.

...aid to have cost Rs.200/- or Rs.3... d. I think this man has suffered.

11. Padmanabha Kukkilaya. Says his house cost Rs.1500/- to build and that he lost Rs.200/- worth of moveable property. The house is completely destroyed. Some tiles and timber saved. Reputed a worthy man and to have built his house --- cheaply because he and his family worked at it themselves. Want a grant of 3 or 4 kodis of timber but a lot of timber has been saved and is fit for use again. The potel is his ----- distant relation.

12. Manjanatha Kukkilaya. The house was an old one and is said to have cost Rs.800/- to build. It has completely collapsed but the wood is underneath. Has a well built stone and tiled house alongside which has not been damaged. Owner is the shanbhogue's father in law.

13. Parameshwara Pujari. Large house. The foundations may have been damaged. A smalllean to cowshed has been destroyed. No other damage apparent.

14. Ananda Rama Kukkilaya. Cowshed only destroyed. No relief necessary except some bamboo.

15. Kuva Pujari. The worst wreck seen. Tiled. storied house said to have cost Rs.4000/- to build. completely collapsed. Beds, almirahs etc. can be se... the ruins. Said to have lost 40 muras of rice and ... some money. A considerable amount of timber and tiles should be available for rebuilding when the rubbish has cleared away. Probably a deserving case as the owners said to be mulgeni tenants who will get no relief from their landlord. A large family lives in the house.

16. Rosario Luis. Cowshed only damaged to t...

Visited fishermens quarters. Found a few houses collapsed or injured. Damage not widespread here. Visited also Kodi. Saw about half adozen collapsed houses. (There are said to be a few more). Damage very little here, but the bar has widened and extended to the South. Returned to Coondapoor about 1 P.M.

Evening held a meeting to start a relief committee for urgent necessitous cases. Relief committee started. Self President. Mr. Madappayya Vice President. P. Ananda Rao, Treasurer. About Rs.130/- subscribed on the spot mostly by officials.

19

At request of meeting. I would have preferred a non official President.

20th July. Returned to Mangalore 7.15 A.M. - 3.15 P.M.

---

Not to be included

Letter-from G. W. Wells, Esquire, M.A., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara.
To-the Labour Commissioner, Madras.
Dated-Camp Coondapoor, 16th July 1923.
No.-

I have the honour to state that the recent floods in Udipi Taluk have resulted in widespread destruction of houses in the villages of Udiawar, Tonse Barkur, Upour etc. and having visited a good proportion of these places I have satisfied myself that the damage has been serious. I am on my way to Coondapoor where also floods are reported to have caused serious damage. In order to ascertain which of the owners require, and through poverty ought to get free grants of timber and to ascertain what materials remain and are still serviceable a house (a house) to house inspection is essential. I am informed that for Udipi Taluk alone thus will have to cover about two thousand houses which are situated mostly in cocoanut gardens by the riverside, and the staff at the disposal of the Tahsildar is quite inadequate, as a similar enquiry will no doubt have to be held for Coondapoor Taluk, and for Mangalore Taluk. The work for the three Taluks could be done with reasonable promptitude (probably in less than a month) with the assistance of the Labour staff of this district under the orders of Mr. Sultan Mohideen. Without some such help it will take a long time -

lasted from 8.15 A.M. to 1.15 P.M. when we reached Udipi again.

17th July. 8 A.M. - 10.30 A.M. Udipi to Coondapoor. Afternoon 2 P.M. to Anagalli where saw 46 entirely collapsed houses - mud and thatch - and for every one collapsed I saw three or four damaged houses many with only the roofs and props standing. In a good many places the flood came in and carried sand onto the seedbeds which it has buried. One can trace its course by banks of sand in between untouched fields. In one place the flood seems to have done this by swelling an existing stream and bursting in.

Saw also Bavakudru attached to Anagalli. Saw also Hirekudru. This island said to have been much affected. Saw ten or twelve houses entirely collapsed and about twice that number injured more or less seriously. Returned at 5.30 P.M.

18th July. 2 P.M. to Souda via Koteshwar and ------ Hombadi Mandadi. At ferry found road under water crossed and saw a group of seven or eight houses belonging to Abbu Bakir Saheb either fallen or badly damaged and these stand fairly high above the ferry. Besides these saw 15 collapsed or damaged houses including those in Mr. Madappaya's village (Coondapoor Taluk Board President) where also the ---------- Venkatramana Temple has fallen, a tiled building - while the hebbagalu of the Sadasiva temple, which abuts on the river, has been seriously damaged. Passed on through part of ---- Shankranaraina village where saw seven fallen houses to ---- Haladi of Udipi Taluk where I saw about 12 collapsed houses. Potel says about 50 people belonging to ten houses who have no cultivation are destitute. Billavars, Mogers and ------ Panchamas. Says they are living by getting credit and ---- selling what they have. Says they have worknow which may last three weeks, after which some may go over the ghauts and some may resort to begging. Reached Coondapoor 6 P.M.

19th July. To Gangolli. Inspected the breakwater in connection with a petition of some merchants and sent ---

to do and recommendations and the orders thereon must be --- delayed. Will you therefore kindly depute the District - Labour Officer and his staff for this work, obtaining the -- orders of Government if necessary. I should be glad of a - reply by wire, as the matter is very urgent.

21

Compd Hs
26.2.23

---

Villagewar list showing the loss suffered by the people in Honnavar taluka on account of unusual floods
9th & 10th July 1923.

| Village. | Buildings collapsed | | No. of persons drifted away in the floods | Cattle lost in the floods. | | Value of moveables washed away by the floods. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Value. | | No. | Value. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8. |
| Chambadkone | 1 | 20 | | | | | |
| Maaravante | 12 | 100. | | | | | |
| Wandse | 4 | 150 | | | | 50 | |
| Hakladi | 14 | 800 | | | | 400 | |
| Shenapur | 24 | 3000 | | | | 200 | |
| Nada | 7 | 600 | | | | | |
| Badakere | 8 | 100 | | | | | |
| Hadaru | 13 | 1000 | | | | 25. | |
| Irasi & Hosadu | 23 | 885 | | | | 255 | |
| Gujjadi | 30 | 500 | | | | | |
| Gangolli | 66 | 1000 | | | | 1000 | |
| Eppinakudru | 15 | 766 | | | | | |
| Hemmadi | 35 | 3000 | | | | | |
| Kottabettu | 9 | 580 | | | | | |
| Jallur | 19 | 1449. | | | | 10 | |
| Kattiangadi | 22 | 759 | | | | 10 | |
| Kanyan | 1 | 100 | | | | | |
| Devalkunda | 1 | 40 | | | | 50 | |
| Gulvadi | 15 | 1000 | | | | | |
| Kundapur | 27 | 1000 | | | | 100 | |
| Koteshwar | 25 | 1350 | | | | | |
| Anagalli | 300 | 25000 | | 50 | 1000 | 4000 | |
| Basrur | 36 | 1226 | | 4 | 94 | 77 | |
| Kandavara | 13 | 300 | | 1 | 12 | | |
| Japti & Balkur | 160 | 15000 | | | | 1000 | |
| Koni | 24 | 2380 | | | | 300 | |
| Halvadi | 31 | 700 | | | 10 | 340 | |
| Kavradi | 18 | 2395 | | | 15 | 1000 | |
| Shankernarana | 50 | 20000 | | | | 50 | |
| Meachattu | - | - | | | | 600 | |
| Hardali Meandali | 70 | 5000 | | | | | |
| Beloor | 3 | 150 | | | | | |
| Nujadi | 2 | 70 | | | | | |
| | 1078 | 90420 | | 57 | 1131 | 12467 | |

Sd/ B. Krishnachari
16.7.23.

S. for servant
27/7

Servants of India Society
Royapettah : July 26.

Dear Sir Habibullah

My colleagues have sent me their report. I could not send it to the Press in its original form as it contained many things which the public for the present ought not to know. So I have sent a summary of it. You will please read it earlier, as I am sending a copy to you.

The N. C. Os behaved in an insolent manner and in fact refused to allow us to do the work on the lines of Malabar Relief. The local men are not strong enough to assert themselves. So my colleagues had to leave the scene of actual relief [illegible]. A Central Committee has

has been organised in Mangalore [illegible]
Colleague in M.S. Ekambara Rao is
a Secretary. Through that we propose
to work. It will be merely one of
collection of funds and supervision
of the work of Taluk Committees. Un-
less the Taluk committees affiliate
themselves to the Central Committee
and abide by the conditions laid
down by them, they will not receive
help. That will certainly safeguard
the proper use of funds.

I shall see you one of these
days & let you know in person
the progress of events. Meanwhile, if
you receive any report from the Collector
giving facts & figures, kindly let me
know. This information will be very
useful for doing propaganda and get
money from all parts of the Country.

With best regards,

Yours Sincerely,

R. Sungamanayam Rao

2

D.O.No. 1466 B/23-1

Revenue Secretary's Office,
Fort St. George,
Dated, 27th July 1923.

My dear Wells,

27

I am to send you the enclosed. The Papers have been publishing a number of reports about the floods in your district and so far the only authentic information we have is the telegram sent by you on the 11th July to the Chief Secretary and the report -- sent by you on the 16th to the Labour Commissioner -- asking him for assistance. The Government would like to have some authentic information as to the extent of damage done by the floods especially where there is an loss of life and a rough idea of the area affected and the number of houses, cattle and the value of other property lost. I am to ask you to send me a telegram by return giving such information as is immediately available briefly and to send me a letter as soon as you can with a statement of facts such as can be issued to the Newspapers. It is difficult at present to know how much of the reports is true and how much is exaggeration. Do you want any help other than that available locally? Would a visit from H.E. Rev be of any value?

Yours sincerely,

O/C
(Sd) E.W.L.

Despd
SM
27.7.23

To

G.W. Wells Esq., M.A., I.C.S.,
Collector of South Kanara.

1503 B
Rec'd 1-8-23

South Kanara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 30th July 1923.

Dear Mr. Legh,

Your D.O.No.1446 B/23/1 reached me last night. I have despatched this morning the telegram for which you ask. I had already submitted my report to Government R.O.C.4295/23/V7 dated 23rd July 1923, which was despatched on the 26th and must have reached you by now. So far as is known there has been no loss of life. Figures since received for Mangalore Taluk for fourteen villages show about 200 houses damaged, the approximate value of which is Rs.9400/-, but these are only Headmen's figures and have not been verified. It is also stated that damage to crops cannot now be estimated as fields beside the rivers are still submerged and the plants may not have been spoiled if they had already taken root.

Relief Committees are working in Coondapoor, Udipi, Udiawar and Mangalore. The last has been started by the Bishop of Mangalore with influential support and should be able to help the upcountry

R.F. XXII-M. 16 (a)—2,000—27-3-22.

committees. I saw Mr. Haji Abdullah Kasim Sahib of Udipi this morning. He seemed to think that his committee at Udipi could adequately carry on the work of relieving distress but was anxious to get into touch with the Mangalore Committee which states its willingness to help the upcountry ---- committees. I don't think the committees suffer from lack of funds, but they need coordination. I requested Mr. Abdullah Kasim to see the Bishop of Mangalore to this end and he stated that he would do so. If any of the committees find the work of relief to be beyond their powers I shall no doubt hear of it. Up to the present no ----- committee has intimated to me that such is the - case.

The extracts which you enclosed in your D.O. letter are rather highly coloured but I --- found that to be the tendency in the case of non official gentlemen whom I met on my tour and I am of course not writing this paragraph for ---- publication. I found their ideas of what the - Government should do to be rather generous and I

endeavoured to make it clear that Government would be ready to make grants of timber and the like --- for rebuilding the houses in deserving cases, but that recouping losses was a matter for the public if the public was so inclined. I found a relief committee existing at Udipi and started one at --- Coondapoor. I consider that the feeding and ---- clothing of the destitute is a matter for the ---- public under non-official guidance and as there -- are plenty of non-official gentlemen ready to do - the work it is not necessary for officials to --- appeal for funds. Any information we can give -- the committees will of course be given. I do not think that the Revenue Member need trouble to come to the District. The reports which have been --- published in the papers are no doubt substantially true, but at the same time urgent distress is ---- being relieved and an enquiry is going on with --- regard to the grant of building materials and for collecting accurate figures of the destitute which the newspaper reports cannot give because they are

not yet known.

I am

sincerely yours,

To

E. W. Legh, Esqr., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Revenue Department, M a d r a s.

P.S. I have just seen Rao Bahadur N Subba Rao returned from Kondapur & Nidigal. He explains the apparent scarcity of destitute persons by saying that they have scattered to their friends' houses, which no doubt is correct. He is very anxious that the Relief committees in the district should be coordinated & has promised to do his best to effect this at next fortnightly meeting.

SOUTH CANARA FLOODS

Mr.K.Suryanarayana Rau, Secretary, Servants of India Society, Mangalore writes :-

As soon as the news of the havoc caused by the floods in South Canara appeared in the press, the Servants of India Society, deputed their member Mr.M.S.Ekambara Rau, who is in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore. to proceed immediately to the affected area and ascertain the nature and extent of the distress and report on the measures of relief necessary. Mr.Ekambara Rau promptly proceeded to Udipi and he reports that on the way he could see the signs of damage in very many collapsed houses near Udaiyavar ferry. At Udipihe interviewed many officials and non-officials who had seen and heard about the devastation caused by the floods and obtained an idea of the devastation. Along with the District Collector he visited again the next day Udaiyavar village where he saw an island in the river much affected. He visited then Kallianpur and other worst affected parts, where the damage is from all accounts considered to be the worst. He spoke to a few people congregated on the top of a neighbouring Hill and found them in a very pitiable condition. The Secretary of the Provisional Relief Committee was then seen, who welcomed the help and co-operation of the Servants of India Society. Before relief on a large scale can be undertaken, facts and figures about the nature and extent of relief needed will have to be gathered. This is a very difficult task especially as the rains have not ceased and the difficulty of finding suitable workers is very great. The Collector is making special arrangements for getting accurate figures and facts. While relief for the rehabilitation of the homes, fallen and yet to fall, for many that are standing are most unsuited and dangerous for occupation, will be necessary after some time, relief in the form of free distribution of rice to the really destitute who have lost all their property in the floods and fodder for cattle, requires immediate attention. Mr.Ekambara Rau also learnt that the Collector was moving Government for free grant of timber and bamboos for the reconstruction of the homes of the really poor.

Mr.M.S.Madhava Rau, member, Servants of India Society, and Secretary, Malabar Reconstruction Trust, who has considerable experience of relief operations, having borne the brunt of the Relief work in Malabar, joined Mr.Ekambara Rau on the 18th inst. They together visited

the sight that met their eyes. "It was really a pitiable sight, big houses and humble cottages all lying low, either razed to the ground completely or standing there as hideous spectacles of ruined remnants It is safe to assume that many of the structures that were seen left remain ing will in time come down as the walls are all soaked and as it has been raining hard all the time." The people, they say, wherever they went were naturally in a highly nervous condition apprehending further floods. The period and approximate cost of relief will in their opinio be three months and a lakh of rupees. Considering the fact that the rains are still pouring down in torrents and the houses that are still standing are likely to come down at any time, the period given and the amount needeed are reasonable. According to the information gathered by them, in Udipi taluk alone nearly 37 villages are affected and over 2000 homes have been partly or wholly destroyed. As regards the loss of life, loss of cattle, and the loss of property, it is not possible to assert any conclusions without sufficient data. But, may be safely asserted that when such heavy floods occur, it is certainly probable some lives have been lost, some cattle have been carried away by the floods and some property has also occurred. But the fact that the floods began in most places during mid-day, may lead to the conclusion that the loss of life, or cattle or property has not been considerable.

The report concludes that immediate relief in the form of free distribution of rice to the really destitute, and fodder for cattle is the crying need, The greatest relief needed is towards the reconstruction of the destroyed homesteads, especially of the poor and the Kulgeni tenants whose present plight the interested parties are likely to take advantage of. They suggest that Government should in addition to free grants of timber and bamboos to the poor, also grant long-term loans free of interest to the middle class people to enable them to rebuild their homes. Steps in this direction should be taken immediately so that the people may be in a position to begin rebuilding their houses as soon as the severity of the monsoon ceases.

A Central District Committee has been organised at Mangalore with Mr. Ekambara Rau of the Servants of India Society, as one of

Floods. Sri Devadhar, Vice. President, Servants of India Society has been requested to issue an appeal for funds in Bombay. The needs of the situation demand immediate help, and we trust the generous public of this Presidency will rise to the occasion and respond to the call of suffering in South Canara. Help in any form is quite welcome and may be sent to Mr M.S. Ekambara Rao, Secretary, South Canara District Floods Relief Committee, Mangalore.

3.

From the Coll of S. Kanara, Roc 4285/23-D.7 dt 23.7.23
(14788)

To Revenue Secy

39

The Collector's report may be recorded & placed on E.T.

2/. The portions enclosed in brackets in the Coll's report need not be printed in the E.T. Lah. nor is it necessary to print the reports of the Tahsildars & Deputy Tahsildars.

The draft may be sent to Public & P.W.D.(D) for perusal.

Note for perusal
S. 1821 (Ex).
28.7.23

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
RO VII a 3
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

30/7/23
Wad
30.7.23.

Public.
P.W.D.

30/7/23

Please put up with the Fortnightly report coming on 30/7

[illegible]

31/7/23

41 Revenue Department.

D.O.No. _____ dated 2.8.23

Dear Mr. Justice Venkatasubba Rao,

I have read in the Newspapers that

As I see that a public

under your Chairmanship

meeting is to be held to-morrow in con-

for the purpose of organising measures of relief

of the unfortunate victims of

nection with the floods which were re-

ported from the South Kanara District

hasten to furnish you with

I think it will be useful if I place

before you as Chairman of the meeting

such information as has up to ~~time~~ date

been received by the Government on the

subject. I send herewith a copy of ~~the~~

the press communique which is ready for

issue at once which contains the sum-

mary of the information which the Col-

lector has been able to gather up to-

owing to the extent of

date. You will notice that his infor-

mation is not yet complete but that ~~with~~

with the aid of the Labour staff of the

district, he is at work making house to

house inspection of the affected areas.

Although several of the papers have pub

lished a statement that bodies of human

beings have been floating on rivers
who was requested to report definitely on this matter
the Collector has not up-to-date re-
ceived any certain information of
any loss of life. In fact his latest
report dated 30th of July repeats the
statement that, so far as is known,
I am grateful to hear that
there has been no loss of life. There
are four relief committees working
in the district at Coondapur, Udipi
Udyawar and Mangalore, The last
has been started by the Bishop of
Mangalore with ~~his~~ influential support.
Further statistics as to loss sus-
tained by the destruction of houses
or other property will be published
as soon as they are received. It has
of course been impossible at present
to estimate the damage to crops as
this can only be done when floods
have subsided.

Wishing the meeting every
success.

Yours sincerely
[illegible]
2.8.23

To
The Hon. Mr. Justice
Venkatasubba Rao B.A.B.L.
Deepak
2/8/23

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY,
ROYAPETTAH,
Madras, 4, 1923.

Dear Sir Habibullah Saheb,

Yesterday's meeting, though well attended, was not a success from the point of view of Collections. The meeting was pleased to appoint me one of the Secretaries of the Committee.

Last evening I received an urgent letter from the Board of Revenue sending me a copy of the Collector's report. I believe I have told you that I am not only worrying you but also Mr Macleod & Mr Hodson. I do not know if the report was sent to me at your instance. Anyhow I have got it and have read it with great interest. Evidently all is not well there. The Relief Committee do not seem to be as active as they ought to be. The information given by our Wells is very

[illegible]. I am also impressed very much of the need for non-official [illegible]. So I think I do well to wait the official parts & inform the situation to the Board. I am afraid we cannot do without outside help from outside the Presidency. For this I need all the information I can gather. The Collector, whom I do not know, may not give me his confidence. I had that trouble once with the late Mr [illegible] in Bellary.

So I shall feel deeply grateful to you if you will kindly write a note to Mr Wells to give me all possible help. I am sorry I have to trouble you. I know you will mind it.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely

R Sreenivasagam Pan

Can we do this? I enclose the draft letter to Collr. which will be sent as D.O. letter. Official organisation.

V

6.8.23

Copied.P.R.N.6-8-23.
Examined.
Despatched.

Revenue Department.

D.O.No. 1503 B/23-1 dated. 6.8.23.

My dear Wells,

Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao, member of the Servants of India Society, has been appointed by the public meeting recently held at Madras one of the Secretaries of the Committee for relief of the sufferers by the floods in South Kanara. He proposes to visit the district shortly. The Government understand from your letters that you think that there is scope for the work of such Committees and that the committees at present started are working on useful lines. They therefore have no doubt that you will give to the representatives of these committees such information as you may feel will be useful in enabling them to ascertain the extent of the distress and the best means of dealing with it.

Yours sincerely,

To

C.W. Wells Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector of S.Kanara.

D.O.No. 1503 B/23-2 dated 6-8-23.

Dear Mr. Suryanarayana Rao,

I am instructed by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member to say that a letter is being sent to-day to Mr. Wells asking him to give such information to the representatives of the local relief committees as may enable them to estimate the extent of the distress and to find out the best means of meeting it.

Yours sincerely,

6/8/23

To

M.R.Ry. R. Suryanarayana Rao
Servants of India Society
Royapettah, Madras.

Deopt.
6/8/23

| | Date. | Initials. |
|---|---|---|
| When received for Fair-copying. | | |
| When copied .. | | |
| When examined .. | | |
| When signed .. | | |
| When despatched .. | 15/8 | SD |

47

READ AGAIN G.O. No. ....., dated ..... 192 .

" " " " ..... " ..... 192 .

*READ ALSO;—*

I

C. No. 11478B/23 From the Coll of S. Kanara, Re, No. 4295/23-V-7 dated 23. 7. 1923

II

" " ..... " " Telegram from the Coll of Kanara dy " 30.7.1923 192

" " ..... " " ..... " ..... " ..... 192

his

ORDER. No 1151, dated 31-7- 1923.

D

Recorded.

2/. The Collector's further report is awaited.

31/7/23

30/7/23

30.7.23

Sd/- SD 1/8/23

To

The Board of Rev (A.R. Sec) 1/15

" P. W. D. (5) 1/5

" Public Depts. 1/4

" E. T.

3 or 3/35 copies.

24+11 for record

# Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

## G.O. No. 1151, 31st July 1923

Floods (South Kanara)—Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapoor and Uppinangadi taluks—Collector's report.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from G. W. WELLS, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to the Board, Land Revenue and Settlement, dated Mangalore, the 23rd July 1923, No. R.O.C. 4295-23-V-7.

[Floods—South Kanara district—Damage caused—Report submitted.
Board's Reference No. H. 1721/23-1, dated 18th July 1923.]

On the 8th and 9th instant there were incessant and heavy rains in this district. Consequently there were unusual floods in the rivers, especially in the big rivers of (1) Netravati and Phulguni (Gurpur) in the Mangalore taluk, (2) Udyawar, Suvarnanadi and Sitanadi in the Udipi taluk, (3) the Haladi river, Chakranadi and Kollur river in the Coondapoor taluk, and (4) the Kumardhari and Netravati rivers in the Uppinangadi taluk. The floods began to rise on the morning of the 9th and reached more than the usual flood level on the evening of the 10th instant, began to subside on the morning of the 11th and completely subsided by the evening of the 12th. The areas affected by the floods, therefore, are those which lie in the vicinity of the above rivers, the worst affected being those at the confluence of these rivers with other minor rivers. There has been no loss of human life, although the floods were unprecedented in the annals of this district during the last fifty years.

2. The Tahsildar of Udipi having reported in his report, dated the 10th instant, received by me on the 11th, that the floods in his taluk had caused destruction of about a thousand houses and huts and loss of property, the total loss being estimated at half a lakh of rupees, a telegram was sent by me on the 11th to the Government and the Board of Revenue as required by paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 94, Public, dated 30th January 1917.

3. The affected parts in the three coast taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore are reported to be the following :—

(1) *Coondapoor taluk.*—(*a*) Balkur and Japti villages at the confluence of the Haladi and Kurianadi rivers.

(*b*) Anagalli and Coondapoor at the confluence of Chakranadi and Haladi rivers.

(*c*) Shankranarayana below the junction of the Haladi and Gurget rivers.

(2) *Udipi taluk.*—(*a*) Tonse East, Tonse West, Baikadi and Uppur villages, which lie at the confluence of the Suvarnanadi and Madisal Hole.

(*b*) Udyawar, Yenugudde, Mudabettu, Kote, Manipur and Kurkal villages lying between the Udyawar and Hirebettu rivers.

(*c*) Kachur and adjoining villages at the confluence of the Sitanadi and Sankadi rivers.

(3) *Mangalore taluk.*—(*a*) Padukodi, Bangrakulur, Tannirbhavi and Panambur villages lying at the mouth of the Phulguni or Gurpur river.

(*b*) Bantwal, Muda and Amtadi villages, 10 or 12 miles below the junction of the Netravati and Kumardhari rivers at Uppinangadi.

4. *Coondapoor taluk.*—The Tahsildar reports that about 1,078 houses including huts and sheds were completely destroyed and 250 houses were partially damaged by the floods in his taluk resulting in a total loss of about Rs. 1,08,000. With the aid of the motor boat placed at his disposal by the ferry contractor of Gangolly, the

Tahsildar was able to save life and property to a large extent in Anagalli village including a small island in it known as Hirikudru, and the Kodi portion of the Coondapoor village. Copies of his reports, dated 10th and 15th instant, are enclosed*. In consequence of these floods, the Gangolly bar has widened, eroding a small portion of patta land in Kodi. There has been also a land slide on the road leading from Kollur to Nagodi and the iron bridge over the Dalihole river has given way; a temporary bridge has now been put up by the Local Fund Engineering Department.

*Udipi taluk.*—In the (*a*) group of villages mentioned in paragraph 3 under this taluk, the total number of houses that collapsed is reported to be about 1,000 consisting mostly of huts, the loss being estimated at half a lakh of rupees—please see the Udipi Tahsildar's report, dated 10th July 1923, copy enclosed*. In the (*b*) group about 300 houses consisting mostly of small thatched structures have collapsed —vide the enclosed copy * of the Udipi Stationary Deputy Tahsildar's report, dated 11th July 1923, in which the extent of loss however is not specified. The Tahsildar's report on (*c*) group has not been received.

*Mangalore taluk.*—In the (*a*) group, 37 houses, 2 shops and 3 cow-pens have collapsed, the total loss being estimated at Rs. 5,350—vide enclosed copy * of the Mangalore Tahsildar's report, dated 12th July 1923. In the (*b*) group about 150 buildings have fallen and the loss is estimated at Rs. 25,000—vide enclosed * copy of the Bantwal Deputy Tahsildar's report dated the 13th instant.

5. Two Relief Committees have been started in Udipi on non-official initiative. As none was started at Coondapoor, I started one with two non-officials as office-bearers and an official as treasurer when I visited Coondapoor taluk on the 18th and 19th instant. These committees are taking steps to relieve the distress among the destitute.

6. With a view to have an idea of the extent of damage caused by the floods and of the general situation among the sufferers, Mr. Green, the Sub-Collector of Coondapoor, who was camping at the time in Mangalore, and myself left Mangalore for the affected areas in Udipi taluk on the 13th instant via Karkal. Both of us visited the village of Udyawar on the 13th and 14th. Mr. Green held a detailed investigation in Uppur village on the 14th, a copy of his notes of inspection is enclosed*. I also inspected between the 13th and the 16th the villages of Tonse East, Tonse West, Kachur and the island Bennekudru in Udipi taluk. Between the 17th and 20th I inspected Anagalli village including the islands of Bavakudru and Hirikudru, Souda including part of Shankranarayana, Gangolly and Kodi in Coondapoor taluk. From Shankanarayana I walked over to Haladi of Udipi taluk and saw a number of affected houses there. A transcript of my notes is enclosed*. The damage was found by me to be serious in Tonse East and West, Uppur and Kachur villages of Udipi taluk and Anagalli and Souda villages of Coondapoor taluk. Japti where it is also reported to be serious I did not visit, but I do not doubt the correctness of the report. I am taking steps with the assistance of the labour staff just placed at my disposal by the Labour Commissioner as per my request, dated 16th July 1923 (a copy of which is enclosed *), to have a house to house inspection in the affected areas in the three coast taluks mentioned above to ascertain what relief in the way of grant of bamboos and timber is necessary, the criterion for grant of such relief being that persons who have no landlords ordinarily responsible for their housing or no relatives able and willing to help them should be relieved by free grants of timber and bamboos for reconstructing or repairing their houses. As regards the losses of grain kept for household use and household effects, they no doubt appear to be widespread in the affected areas of the Udipi and Coondapoor taluks, but the Government cannot, I think, undertake to compensate for such losses and has no responsibility to do so. This seems to me a matter to be dealt with by private philanthropic individuals and charitable institutions on their own initiative and such individuals and institutions are to be found in this district. The relief of the destitute, by which expression I mean those who are unable to clothe and feed themselves for a period of time which may vary in individual cases may, I consider, be left to non-official initiative. There are not on the surface many such cases. Except in the affected villages of Udipi taluk, I found people generally at work in the areas visited by me and was not

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approached by any people expressing that they were in a destitute condition. At Tonse I saw a considerable number of people collected together for receiving relief from the Udipi Relief Committee and also a few families at Udyawar. Generally speaking, as the labouring classes can find work at present till the cultivation season is over and the Udipi Relief Committees have taken prompt action, I have no reason to believe that any one is starving. On my way back on the 20th, I saw the Tahsildar of Udipi who told me that approximately 400 persons are being fed in Mudu Tonse and 300 in Padu Tonse by the local Relief Committee at a cost of Rs. 45—50 a day, but he was not certain as to these figures. Probably there will be scope for the Relief Committees to do useful work when the cultivation season is over. I have had an offer of help from the District Board President, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao of Mangalore, by way of convening a public meeting to invite subscriptions, but I am deferring acceptance of his offer at present till I am in possession of statistics of destitution, which will be collected in connexion with the house to house inspection already commenced in Udipi taluk under my instructions. Instructions have also been issued to the Tahsildar of Coondapoor and the Divisional Officer of Mangalore to collect such statistics by a house to house inquiry in the affected areas.

7. When the reports of investigation by a house to house inquiry in the affected areas of the three taluks mentioned above are received, a supplemental report will be submitted. It is reported both by the Tahsildar of Kasaragod and the Deputy Tahsildar of Hosdrug that there were no floods in the Kasaragod taluk. No report of any floods in Karkal or Uppinangady taluks has yet been received, but the Tahsildar of Karkal, whom I met on my return journey on the 20th, informed me that the damage in his taluk is not great. I have, however, issued a circular to the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to submit reports after careful investigation on the extent of damage caused to people by the recent floods. It is likely that the reported figures of houses affected will be found to be a little misleading in so far as they probably include cattle sheds and outhouses as well as dwelling houses.

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Telegram from the Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Mangalore, the 30th July 1923.

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**Order—No. 1151, Revenue, dated 31st July 1923.**

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Collector's further report is awaited.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. Legh,
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
" Public Works Department (Irrigation).
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Editors' Table.

# Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

## G.O. No. 1151, 31st July 1923

Floods (South Kanara)—Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapoor and Uppinangadi taluks—Collector's report.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from G. W. WELLS, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to the Board, Land Revenue and Settlement, dated Mangalore, the 23rd July 1923, No. R.O.C. 4295-23-V-7.

[Floods—South Kanara district—Damage caused—Report submitted.]

On the 8th and 9th instant there were incessant and heavy rains in this district. Consequently there were unusual floods in the rivers, especially in the big rivers of—

(1) Netravati and Phulguni (Gurpur) in the Mangalore taluk,

(2) Udyawar, Suvarnanadi and Sitanadi in the Udipi taluk,

(3) the Haladi river, Chakranadi and Kollur river in the Coondapoor taluk, and

(4) the Kumardhari and Netravati rivers in the Uppinangadi taluk. The floods began to rise on the morning of the 9th and reached more than the usual flood level on the evening of the 10th instant, began to subside on the morning of the 11th and completely subsided by the evening of the 12th. The areas affected by the floods, therefore, are those which lie in the vicinity of the above rivers, the worst affected being those at the confluence of these rivers with other minor rivers. There has been no loss of human life, although the floods were unprecedented in the annals of this district during the last fifty years.

2. The Tahsildar of Udipi having reported in his report dated the 10th instant received by me on the 11th, that the floods in his taluk had caused destruction of about a thousand houses and huts and loss of property, a telegram was sent by me on the 11th to the Government and the Board of Revenue.

3. The affected parts in the three coast taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore are reported to be the following :—

(1) *Coondapoor taluk.*—(*a*) Balkur Japti villages at the confluence of the Haladi and Kurianadi rivers.

(*b*) Anagalli and Coondapoor at the confluence of Chakranadi and Haladi rivers.

(*c*) Sankranarayana below the junction of the Haladi and Gurget rivers.

(2) *Udipi taluk.*—(*a*) Tonse East, Tonse West, Baikadi and Uppur villages, which lie at the confluence of the Suvarnanadi and Madisal Hole.

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(*b*) Bantwal, Muda and Amtadi villages, ten or twelve miles below the junction of the Netravati and Kumardhari rivers at Uppinangadi.

4. *Coondapoor taluk.*—The Tahsildar reports that about 1,078 houses including huts and sheds were completely destroyed and 250 houses were partially damaged by the floods in his taluk. With the aid of the motor boat placed at his disposal by the ferry contractor of Gangolly, the Tahsildar was able to save life and property

to a large extent in Anagalli village including a small island in it known as Hirikudru, and the Kodi portion of the Coondapoor village. In consequence of these floods, the Gangolly bar has widened, eroding a small portion of patta land in Kodi. There has been also a land slide on the road leading from Kollur to Nagodi and the iron bridge over the Dalihole river has given way; a temporary bridge has now been put up by the Local Fund Engineering Department

*Udipi taluk.*—In the (*a*) group of villages mentioned in paragraph 3 under this taluk, the total number of houses that collapsed is reported to be about 1,000 consisting mostly of huts. In the (*b*) group about 300 houses consisting mostly of small thatched structures have collapsed. The Tahsildar's report on (*c*) group has not been received.

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**Order—No. 1151, Revenue, dated 31st July 1923.**

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(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. Legh,
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# Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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Board's Reference No. H. 1721/23-1, dated 18th July 1923.]

On the 8th and 9th instant there were incessant and heavy rains in this district. Consequently there were unusual floods in the rivers, especially in the big rivers of (1) Netravati and Phulguni (Gurpur) in the Mangalore taluk, (2) Udyawar, Suvarnanadi and Sitanadi in the Udipi taluk, (3) the Haladi river, Chakranadi and Kollur river in the Coondapoor taluk, and (4) the Kumardhari and Netravati rivers in the Uppinangadi taluk. The floods began to rise on the morning of the 9th and reached more than the usual flood level on the evening of the 10th instant, began to subside on the morning of the 11th and completely subsided by the evening of the 12th. The areas affected by the floods, therefore, are those which lie in the vicinity of the above rivers, the worst affected being those at the confluence of these rivers with other minor rivers. There has been no loss of human life, although the floods were unprecedented in the annals of this district during the last fifty years.

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# Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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Floods (South Kanara)—Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapoor and Uppinangadi taluks—Collector's report.

READ—the following papers :—

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2. The Tahsildar of Udipi having reported in his report, dated the 10th instant, received by me on the 11th, that the floods in his taluk had caused destruction of about a thousand houses and huts and loss of property, the total loss being estimated at half a lakh of rupees, a telegram was sent by me on the 11th to the Government and the Board of Revenue as required by paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 94, Public, dated 30th January 1917.

3. The affected parts in the three coast taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore are reported to be the following :—

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(By order of the Governor in Council)

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7. When the reports of investigation by a house to house inquiry in the affected areas of the three taluks mentioned above are received, a supplemental report will be submitted. It is reported both by the Tahsildar of Kasaragod and the Deputy Tahsildar of Hosdrug that there were no floods in the Kasaragod taluk. No report of any floods in Karkal or Uppinangady taluks has yet been received, but the Tahsildar of Karkal, whom I met on my return journey on the 20th, informed me that the damage in his taluk is not great. I have, however, issued a circular to the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to submit reports after careful investigation on the extent of damage caused to people by the recent floods. It is likely that the reported figures of houses affected will be found to be a little misleading in so far as they probably include cattle sheds and outhouses as well as dwelling houses.

## II

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**Order—No. 1151, Revenue, dated 31st July 1923.**

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Collector's further report is awaited.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. Legh,
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Public Works Department (Irrigation).
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Editors' Table.

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# Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

## G.O. No. 1151, 31st July 1923

Floods (South Kanara)—Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapoor and Uppinangadi taluks—Collector's report.

READ—the following papers :—

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[Floods—South Kanara district—Damage caused—Report submitted.

Board's Reference No. H. 1721/23-1, dated 18th July 1923.]

On the 8th and 9th instant there were incessant and heavy rains in this district. Consequently there were unusual floods in the rivers, especially in the big rivers of (1) Netravati and Phulguni (Gurpur) in the Mangalore taluk, (2) Udyawar, Suvarnanadi and Sitanadi in the Udipi taluk, (3) the Haladi river, Chakranadi and Kollur river in the Coondapoor taluk, and (4) the Kumardhari and Netravati rivers in the Uppinangadi taluk. The floods began to rise on the morning of the 9th and reached more than the usual flood level on the evening of the 10th instant, began to subside on the morning of the 11th and completely subsided by the evening of the 12th. The areas affected by the floods, therefore, are those which lie in the vicinity of the above rivers, the worst affected being those at the confluence of these rivers with other minor rivers. There has been no loss of human life, although the floods were unprecedented in the annals of this district during the last fifty years.

2. The Tahsildar of Udipi having reported in his report, dated the 10th instant, received by me on the 11th, that the floods in his taluk had caused destruction of about a thousand houses and huts and loss of property, the total loss being estimated at half a lakh of rupees, a telegram was sent by me on the 11th to the Government and the Board of Revenue as required by paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 94, Public, dated 30th January 1917.

3. The affected parts in the three coast taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore are reported to be the following :—

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# Government of Madras

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(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. Legh,
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To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
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**Order—No. 1151, Revenue, dated 31st July 1923.**

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Collector's further report is awaited.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. Legh,
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
" Public Works Department (Irrigation).
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Editors' Table.

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# Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

## G.O. No. 1151, 31st July 1923

Floods (South Kanara)—Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapoor and Uppinangadi taluks—Collector's report.

READ—the following papers :—

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Letter from G. W. WELLS, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to the Board, Land Revenue and Settlement, dated Mangalore, the 23rd July 1923, No. R.O.C. 4295-23-V-7.

[Floods—South Kanara district—Damage caused—Report submitted.
Board's Reference No. H. 1721/23-1, dated 18th July 1923.]

On the 8th and 9th instant there were incessant and heavy rains in this district. Consequently there were unusual floods in the rivers, especially in the big rivers of (1) Netravati and Phulguni (Gurpur) in the Mangalore taluk, (2) Udyawar, Suvarnanadi and Sitanadi in the Udipi taluk, (3) the Haladi river, Chakranadi and Kollur river in the Coondapoor taluk, and (4) the Kumardhari and Netravati rivers in the Uppinangadi taluk. The floods began to rise on the morning of the 9th and reached more than the usual flood level on the evening of the 10th instant, began to subside on the morning of the 11th and completely subsided by the evening of the 12th. The areas affected by the floods, therefore, are those which lie in the vicinity of the above rivers, the worst affected being those at the confluence of these rivers with other minor rivers. There has been no loss of human life, although the floods were unprecedented in the annals of this district during the last fifty years.

2. The Tahsildar of Udipi having reported in his report, dated the 10th instant, received by me on the 11th, that the floods in his taluk had caused destruction of about a thousand houses and huts and loss of property, the total loss being estimated at half a lakh of rupees, a telegram was sent by me on the 11th to the Government and the Board of Revenue as required by paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 94, Public, dated 30th January 1917.

3. The affected parts in the three coast taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore are reported to be the following :—

(1) *Coondapoor taluk.*—(*a*) Balkur and Japti villages at the confluence of the Haladi and Kurianadi rivers.

(*b*) Anagalli and Coondapoor at the confluence of Chakranadi and Haladi rivers.

(*c*) Shankranarayana below the junction of the Haladi and Gurget rivers.

(2) *Udipi taluk.*—(*a*) Tonse East, Tonse West, Baikadi and Uppur villages, which lie at the confluence of the Suvarnanadi and Madisal Hole.

(*b*) Udyawar, Yenugudde, Mudabettu, Kote, Manipur and Kurkal villages lying between the Udyawar and Hirebettu rivers.

(*c*) Kachur and adjoining villages at the confluence of the Sitanadi and Sankadi rivers.

(3) *Mangalore taluk.*—(*a*) Padukodi, Bangrakulur, Tannirbhavi and Panambur villages lying at the mouth of the Phulguni or Gurpur river.

(*b*) Bantwal, Muda and Amtadi villages, 10 or 12 miles below the junction of the Netravati and Kumardhari rivers at Uppinangadi.

4. *Coondapoor taluk.*—The Tahsildar reports that about 1,078 houses including huts and sheds were completely destroyed and 250 houses were partially damaged by the floods in his taluk resulting in a total loss of about Rs. 1,08,000. With the aid of the motor boat placed at his disposal by the ferry contractor of Gangolly, the

Tahsildar was able to save life and property to a large extent in Anagalli village including a small island in it known as Hirikudru, and the Kodi portion of the Coondapoor village. Copies of his reports, dated 10th and 15th instant, are enclosed*. In consequence of these floods, the Gangolly bar has widened, eroding a small portion of patta land in Kodi. There has been also a land slide on the road leading from Kollur to Nagodi and the iron bridge over the Dalihole river has given way; a temporary bridge has now been put up by the Local Fund Engineering Department.

*Udipi taluk.*—In the (*a*) group of villages mentioned in paragraph 3 under this taluk, the total number of houses that collapsed is reported to be about 1,000 consisting mostly of huts, the loss being estimated at half a lakh of rupees—please see the Udipi Tahsildar's report, dated 10th July 1923, copy enclosed*. In the (*b*) group about 300 houses consisting mostly of small thatched structures have collapsed —vide the enclosed copy * of the Udipi Stationary Deputy Tahsildar's report, dated 11th July 1923, in which the extent of loss however is not specified. The Tahsildar's report on (*c*) group has not been received.

*Mangalore taluk.*—In the (*a*) group, 37 houses, 2 shops and 3 cow-pens have collapsed, the total loss being estimated at Rs. 5,350—vide enclosed copy * of the Mangalore Tahsildar's report, dated 12th July 1923. In the (*b*) group about 150 buildings have fallen and the loss is estimated at Rs. 25,000—vide enclosed * copy of the Bantwal Deputy Tahsildar's report dated the 13th instant.

5. Two Relief Committees have been started in Udipi on non-official initiative. As none was started at Coondapoor, I started one with two non-officials as office-bearers and an official as treasurer when I visited Coondapoor taluk on the 18th and 19th instant. These committees are taking steps to relieve the distress among the destitute.

6. With a view to have an idea of the extent of damage caused by the floods and of the general situation among the sufferers, Mr. Green, the Sub-Collector of Coondapoor, who was camping at the time in Mangalore, and myself left Mangalore for the affected areas in Udipi taluk on the 13th instant via Karkal. Both of us visited the village of Udyawar on the 13th and 14th. Mr. Green held a detailed investigation in Uppur village on the 14th, a copy of his notes of inspection is enclosed*. I also inspected between the 13th and the 16th the villages of Tonse East, Tonse West, Kachur and the island Bennekudru in Udipi taluk. Between the 17th and 20th I inspected Anagalli village including the islands of Bavakudru and Hirikudru, Souda including part of Shankranarayana, Gangolly and Kodi in Coondapoor taluk. From Shankanarayana I walked over to Haladi of Udipi taluk and saw a number of affected houses there. A transcript of my notes is enclosed*. The damage was found by me to be serious in Tonse East and West, Uppur and Kachur villages of Udipi taluk and Anagalli and Souda villages of Coondapoor taluk. Japti where it is also reported to be serious I did not visit, but I do not doubt the correctness of the report. I am taking steps with the assistance of the labour staff just placed at my disposal by the Labour Commissioner as per my request, dated 16th July 1923 (a copy of which is enclosed *), to have a house to house inspection in the affected areas in the three coast taluks mentioned above to ascertain what relief in the way of grant of bamboos and timber is necessary, the criterion for grant of such relief being that persons who have no landlords ordinarily responsible for their housing or no relatives able and willing to help them should be relieved by free grants of timber and bamboos for reconstructing or repairing their houses. As regards the losses of grain kept for household use and household effects, they no doubt appear to be widespread in the affected areas of the Udipi and Coondapoor taluks, but the Government cannot, I think, undertake to compensate for such losses and has no responsibility to do so. This seems to me a matter to be dealt with by private philanthropic individuals and charitable institutions on their own initiative and such individuals and institutions are to be found in this district. The relief of the destitute, by which expression I mean those who are unable to clothe and feed themselves for a period of time which may vary in individual cases may, I consider, be left to non-official initiative. There are not on the surface many such cases. Except in the affected villages of Udipi taluk, I found people generally at work in the areas visited by me and was not

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approached by any people expressing that they were in a destitute condition. At Tonse I saw a considerable number of people collected together for receiving relief from the Udipi Relief Committee and also a few families at Udyawar. Generally speaking, as the labouring classes can find work at present till the cultivation season is over and the Udipi Relief Committees have taken prompt action, I have no reason to believe that any one is starving. On my way back on the 20th, I saw the Tahsildar of Udipi who told me that approximately 400 persons are being fed in Mudu Tonse and 300 in Padu Tonse by the local Relief Committee at a cost of Rs. 45--50 a day, but he was not certain as to these figures. Probably there will be scope for the Relief Committees to do useful work when the cultivation season is over. I have had an offer of help from the District Board President, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao of Mangalore, by way of convening a public meeting to invite subscriptions, but I am deferring acceptance of his offer at present till I am in possession of statistics of destitution, which will be collected in connexion with the house to house inspection already commenced in Udipi taluk under my instructions. Instructions have also been issued to the Tahsildar of Coondapoor and the Divisional Officer of Mangalore to collect such statistics by a house to house inquiry in the affected areas.

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approached by any people expressing that they were in a destitute condition. At Tonse I saw a considerable number of people collected together for receiving relief from the Udipi Relief Committee and also a few families at Udyawar. Generally speaking, as the labouring classes can find work at present till the cultivation season is over and the Udipi Relief Committees have taken prompt action, I have no reason to believe that any one is starving. On my way back on the 20th, I saw the Tahsildar of Udipi who told me that approximately 400 persons are being fed in Mudu Tonse and 300 in Padu Tonse by the local Relief Committee at a cost of Rs. 45—50 a day, but he was not certain as to these figures. Probably there will be scope for the Relief Committees to do useful work when the cultivation season is over. I have had an offer of help from the District Board President, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao of Mangalore, by way of convening a public meeting to invite subscriptions, but I am deferring acceptance of his offer at present till I am in possession of statistics of destitution, which will be collected in connexion with the house to house inspection already commenced in Udipi taluk under my instructions. Instructions have also been issued to the Tahsildar of Coondapoor and the Divisional Officer of Mangalore to collect such statistics by a house to house inquiry in the affected areas.

7. When the reports of investigation by a house to house inquiry in the affected areas of the three taluks mentioned above are received, a supplemental report will be submitted. It is reported both by the Tahsildar of Kasaragod and the Deputy Tahsildar of Hosdrug that there were no floods in the Kasaragod taluk. No report of any floods in Karkal or Uppinangady taluks has yet been received, but the Tahsildar of Karkal, whom I met on my return journey on the 20th, informed me that the damage in his taluk is not great. I have, however, issued a circular to the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to submit reports after careful investigation on the extent of damage caused to people by the recent floods. It is likely that the reported figures of houses affected will be found to be a little misleading in so far as they probably include cattle sheds and outhouses as well as dwelling houses.

**II**

Telegram from the Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Mangalore, the 30th July 1923.

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**Order—No. 1151, Revenue, dated 31st July 1923.**

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Collector's further report is awaited.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. Legh,
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
" Public Works Department (Irrigation).
" Public Department.
Editors' Table.

# Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

## G.O. No. 1151, 31st July 1923

Floods (South Kanara)—Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapoor and Uppinangadi taluks—Collector's report.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from G. W. WELLS, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to the Board, Land Revenue and Settlement, dated Mangalore, the 23rd July 1923, No. R.O.C. 4295-23-V-7.

[Floods—South Kanara district—Damage caused—Report submitted.
Board's Reference No. H. 1721/23-1, dated 18th July 1923.]

On the 8th and 9th instant there were incessant and heavy rains in this district. Consequently there were unusual floods in the rivers, especially in the big rivers of (1) Netravati and Phulguni (Gurpur) in the Mangalore taluk, (2) Udyawar, Suvarnanadi and Sitanadi in the Udipi taluk, (3) the Haladi river, Chakranadi and Kollur river in the Coondapoor taluk, and (4) the Kumardhari and Netravati rivers in the Uppinangadi taluk. The floods began to rise on the morning of the 9th and reached more than the usual flood level on the evening of the 10th instant, began to subside on the morning of the 11th and completely subsided by the evening of the 12th. The areas affected by the floods, therefore, are those which lie in the vicinity of the above rivers, the worst affected being those at the confluence of these rivers with other minor rivers. There has been no loss of human life, although the floods were unprecedented in the annals of this district during the last fifty years.

2. The Tahsildar of Udipi having reported in his report, dated the 10th instant, received by me on the 11th, that the floods in his taluk had caused destruction of about a thousand houses and huts and loss of property, the total loss being estimated at half a lakh of rupees, a telegram was sent by me on the 11th to the Government and the Board of Revenue as required by paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 94, Public, dated 30th January 1917.

3. The affected parts in the three coast taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore are reported to be the following :—

(1) *Coondapoor taluk.*—(*a*) Balkur and Japti villages at the confluence of the Haladi and Kurianadi rivers.

(*b*) Anagalli and Coondapoor at the confluence of Chakranadi and Haladi rivers.

(*c*) Shankranarayana below the junction of the Haladi and Gurget rivers.

(2) *Udipi taluk.*—(*a*) Tonse East, Tonse West, Baikadi and Uppur villages, which lie at the confluence of the Suvarnanadi and Madisal Hole.

(*b*) Udyawar, Yenugudde, Mudabettu, Kote, Manipur and Kurkal villages lying between the Udyawar and Hirebettu rivers.

(*c*) Kachur and adjoining villages at the confluence of the Sitanadi and Sankadi rivers.

(3) *Mangalore taluk.*—(*a*) Padukodi, Bangrakulur, Tannirbhavi and Panambur villages lying at the mouth of the Phulguni or Gurpur river.

(*b*) Bantwal, Muda and Amtadi villages, 10 or 12 miles below the junction of the Netravati and Kumardhari rivers at Uppinangadi.

4. *Coondapoor taluk.*—The Tahsildar reports that about 1,078 houses including huts and sheds were completely destroyed and 250 houses were partially damaged by the floods in his taluk resulting in a total loss of about Rs. 1,08,000. With the aid of the motor boat placed at his disposal by the ferry contractor of Gangolly, the

Tahsildar was able to save life and property to a large extent in Anagalli village including a small island in it known as Hirikudru, and the Kodi portion of the Coondapoor village. Copies of his reports, dated 10th and 15th instant, are enclosed*. In consequence of these floods, the Gangolly bar has widened, eroding a small portion of patta land in Kodi. There has been also a land slide on the road leading from Kollur to Nagodi and the iron bridge over the Dalihole river has given way; a temporary bridge has now been put up by the Local Fund Engineering Department.

*Udipi taluk.*—In the (*a*) group of villages mentioned in paragraph 3 under this taluk, the total number of houses that collapsed is reported to be about 1,000 consisting mostly of huts, the loss being estimated at half a lakh of rupees—please see the Udipi Tahsildar's report, dated 10th July 1923, copy enclosed*. In the (*b*) group about 300 houses consisting mostly of small thatched structures have collapsed —vide the enclosed copy * of the Udipi Stationary Deputy Tahsildar's report, dated 11th July 1923, in which the extent of loss however is not specified. The Tahsildar's report on (*c*) group has not been received.

*Mangalore taluk.*—In the (*a*) group, 37 houses, 2 shops and 3 cow-pens have collapsed, the total loss being estimated at Rs. 5,350—vide enclosed copy * of the Mangalore Tahsildar's report, dated 12th July 1923. In the (*b*) group about 150 buildings have fallen and the loss is estimated at Rs. 25,000—vide enclosed * copy of the Bantwal Deputy Tahsildar's report dated the 13th instant.

5. Two Relief Committees have been started in Udipi on non-official initiative. As none was started at Coondapoor, I started one with two non-officials as office-bearers and an official as treasurer when I visited Coondapoor taluk on the 18th and 19th instant. These committees are taking steps to relieve the distress among the destitute.

6. With a view to have an idea of the extent of damage caused by the floods and of the general situation among the sufferers, Mr. Green, the Sub-Collector of Coondapoor, who was camping at the time in Mangalore, and myself left Mangalore for the affected areas in Udipi taluk on the 13th instant via Karkal. Both of us visited the village of Udyawar on the 13th and 14th. Mr. Green held a detailed investigation in Uppur village on the 14th, a copy of his notes of inspection is enclosed*. I also inspected between the 13th and the 16th the villages of Tonse East, Tonse West, Kachur and the island Bennekudru in Udipi taluk. Between the 17th and 20th I inspected Anagalli village including the islands of Bavakudru and Hirikudru, Souda including part of Shankranarayana, Gangolly and Kodi in Coondapoor taluk. From Shankanarayana I walked over to Haladi of Udipi taluk and saw a number of affected houses there. A transcript of my notes is enclosed*. The damage was found by me to be serious in Tonse East and West, Uppur and Kachur villages of Udipi taluk and Anagalli and Souda villages of Coondapoor taluk. Japti where it is also reported to be serious I did not visit, but I do not doubt the correctness of the report. I am taking steps with the assistance of the labour staff just placed at my disposal by the Labour Commissioner as per my request, dated 16th July 1923 (a copy of which is enclosed *), to have a house to house inspection in the affected areas in the three coast taluks mentioned above to ascertain what relief in the way of grant of bamboos and timber is necessary, the criterion for grant of such relief being that persons who have no landlords ordinarily responsible for their housing or no relatives able and willing to help them should be relieved by free grants of timber and bamboos for reconstructing or repairing their houses. As regards the losses of grain kept for household use and household effects, they no doubt appear to be widespread in the affected areas of the Udipi and Coondapoor taluks, but the Government cannot, I think, undertake to compensate for such losses and has no responsibility to do so. This seems to me a matter to be dealt with by private philanthropic individuals and charitable institutions on their own initiative and such individuals and institutions are to be found in this district. The relief of the destitute, by which expression I mean those who are unable to clothe and feed themselves for a period of time which may vary in individual cases may, I consider, be left to non-official initiative. There are not on the surface many such cases. Except in the affected villages of Udipi taluk, I found people generally at work in the areas visited by me and was not

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